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24 October 1961 25X1

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CENTRAL

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BULLETIN



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State Dept. review completed

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24 October 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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		25X1
3.	USSR: 22nd party congress. (Page ii)	
		25X
6.	Dominican Republic: Sporadic rioting against regime continues. $(Page\ v)$	25.74
		25X1
8.	Egypt: Nasir trying to eliminate basis for rightist coup attempt against his regime. (Page vi)	
9.	Cambodia: Phnom Penh may follow its break of relations with Thailand with moves to strengthen ties with Soviet bloc. (Page vt)	25X1
	,	25X1

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			ect of the cumula-	
*USSR22nd Party Congress: The net effect of the cumula- tive and coupled denunciations of the ''antiparty group'' and the				
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	24 Oct 61	DAILY BRIEF	il	
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Albanian leaders by speaker after speaker at the 22nd party congress is to suspend Albania's membership in the Communist bloc until its leaders demonstrate the proper contrition or are replaced. Ulbricht's accusation in his speech on 20 October that Albania had "grossly violated...joint decisions of the Warsaw Pact" suggests that Albania may be formally expelled from that body. The Albanians were not represented in the last Warsaw Pact meeting on 8 September and had sent such a low-level delegate to the preceding meeting in August that his presence was taken as an insult. Ulbricht, who was presiding, reportedly ousted him.

The European satellites, Mongolia, and Western Communist parties have allied themselves with the Soviet Union in the attack on Albania. North Korea's Kim Il-sung and North Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh, however, carefully avoided commitments to either side in their speeches to the congress, as did the Indian and Indonesian delegates.

The Soviet attack on Albania is an implicit criticism of the policies and leaders of Communist China, and the groupings within the Communist camp that developed during the earlier phase of the Sino-Soviet dispute in 1959-60 are reappearing. Moscow may still hope, however, that it can preserve some facade of friendship for China while continuing its attack on Albania; Khrushchev and Party Secretary Kozlov saw Chou off at the airport when he left Moscow for Peiping. Chou's departure probably reflects a decision of Communist China's leaders to hold top-level consultations on developments at the Soviet party congress. Prior to his departure, Chou made a pointed gesture of Peiping's disagreement with Moscow by laying a wreath on Stalin's grave with a legend which described the former Soviet leader as "the great Marxist-Leninist"

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24 Oct 61

DAILY BRIEF

iii

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25X1	Egypt: In t	he aftermath of the Syrian cour	o, Nasir is tak-				
25X1	to dramatize his	ninate the base in Egypt for any s determination to press ahead	with his socialist				
	the Egyptian off	extensive security screening a icer corps appears to be under	way. Antigovern-	OK			
	ment leaflets ha	we reportedly been circulated i been persistent rumors of coup	n the armed forces, or assassination				
	plotting by some		Nasir	25X1			
	of a substantial	number of ''reactionaries.'' That has arrested 40 wealthy civil	e government has				
	custody of the p	roperty of 167 other "reactiona	ry capitalists."				
	lomatic relations with Thailand on 23 October with moves to						
strengthen its ties with the Communist bloc, as it has during past disputes with both Thailand and South Vietnam. This would							
	24 Oct 61	DAILY BRIEF	vi				
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Approved Folk elease 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975 0006000230001-9 reverse the recent trend in which, under the threat of Communist expansion in Laos and South Vietnam, Prince Sihanouk has appeared prepared to cooperate more closely with the West. The Cambodian parliament, charging Thai Prime Minister Sarit with aggressive intentions, has warned that, in the event of fighting, Phnom Penh would 'apply immediately our 25X1 law of neutrality which authorizes us to ask the aid of friendly powers, natural adversaries of our aggressors." 25X1

24 Oct 61

DAILY BRIEF

vii

25X1

Cambodia-Thailand Break May Strengthen Cambodia-Bloc Ties

Cambodia's relations with Thailand and South Vietnam have never been good. In 1956, charging both these neighbors with harboring hostile intentions against Cambodia, Sihanouk embarked his country on close political and economic relations with the Communist bloc. In July 1958, angered over a boundary dispute with Saigon, Sihanouk granted diplomatic recognition to Peiping; later that year he temporarily suspended Phnom Penh's relations with Bangkok in the heat of a press war between the two nations. In early 1959, Sihanouk invoked Peiping's moral support in quashing a coup plot against him which was abetted by Thailand and South Vietnam. Thus far, however, he has held back from such strong ties with the bloc as military aid agreements.

The current spate of charges and counter-charges between Thai Premier Sarit and Prince Sihanouk reflects the tensions created by the Communist gains in Laos and South Vietnam. The November 1960 agreement between Cambodia and Thailand to abandon their propaganda campaigns against one another has been increasingly ignored. In a major address on 20 October in Bangkok Sarit charged Sihanouk, without specifically naming him, with "treachery to Southeast Asian nations" and with planning to make his country the jumping-off point for Communist attacks. Prince Sihanouk, using this attack as the basis for breaking off relations, accused Sarit of "getting ready to throw us into the arms of the socialist camp against our will," but added that this would be "preferable to the conquest of our country by Thais and South Vietnamese."

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Approved For Release 2003/04/17: CIA-RDP79T00975A006000230001-9 THE PRESIDENT The Vice President Executive Offices of the White House Special Counsel to the President Military Representative of the President The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs The Scientific Adviser to the President The Director of the Budget The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Chairman, Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board The Department of State The Secretary of State The Under Secretary of State The Director, International Cooperation Administration The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council The Director of Intelligence and Research The Treasury Department The Secretary of the Treasury The Under Secretary of the Treasury The Department of Defense The Secretary of Defense The Deputy Secretary of Defense The Secretary of the Army The Secretary of the Navy The Secretary of the Air Force The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) The Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Special Operations) The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy Chief of Staff, United States Air Force Chief of Staff, United States Army Commandant, United States Marine Corps U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Europe Commander in Chief, Pacific The Director, The Joint Staff The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force The Department of Justice The Attorney General The Federal Bureau of Investigation The Director The Atomic Energy Commission The Chairman

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The National Security Agency

The National Indications Center

The United States Information Agency

The Director

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